ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1875

Few have been the decisive battles, com-

paratively, of the world, but those few have exercised a mighty influence in the world's history. The coming election is to be considered one of the greatest civil battles the world has ever seen; the one of 1860 shook the foundations of our Republic; pay even for a time rent it asunder, but great as was the strife then it will be greater now. Then it was the South against the North, now it is literally "brother against brother." To imagine that there will be any more fighting at the South is out of the question. The effects of the war are still too visible for even the warmest friend or foe to imagine such a thing possible. Now, we have surrendered all save truth and principle, and, God willing, we will hold firmly by them. It is at the North that the strife will be the greater, there it is that the people are so divided, and party spirit-runs so high. The radicals are like the Jacobius of the French Revolution; it is literally a fight to the death with them, for if they less power now, they will retire covered with infamy and shame, out of which they can never hope to rise. This is the reason they are making such a desperate stand, and reason, patriotism and principle are all sacrificed to this ond. The withdrawal of the best men of their party only seems to make them more desperate. Sumper, Trumbull, Adams and others, whose probity gave some support to their party, have been unable to endure the calumny which attaches to all who are in favor of the present Administration. To speak of the corruption of the administration is like hearing as of: told tale, but in justice to our land we must once more hold up before the people the mirror in which has been reflected, for the past eight years, more disgrace and ignominy than has ever been known in any enlightened part of the world. Our country has become a by word and repreach to the nations of the earth. Where once she stood in all the pride of youth and honor, behold her now scorned and ridiculed by the very powers who were the first to do her justice! This sad picuture is but the result of the party in power, and in the name of common sense and reason we appeal to our people to open their eyes and see for themselves to what ends all this is leading us. In the event of a change in the administration could matters be werse than they are? It is reasonable to suppose that a man who has the respect of these who know him best, and who has been known to do much for the relief and advancement of his own State, would be a better man to preside over the affairs of the country than one who is supported by those whose only apparent aims have been to make money! Facts are stubborn things and that Tildes has reduced the taxes of New York to one half cao not be denied, that he has unearthed and punished frauds even when men of his own party were concerned in them is another truth. and the charges of dishonesty with which he has been assailed are too flomsy to deserve more than the soom and contempt of men who are capable of judging men by their actions, and not by what their traducers say of them. That his patriotism during the war should be questioned, is simply ridiculous. A man with whom Mr. Lincoln consulted regarding events connected with the war was not likely to differ with him on such a subject. Again, we say no change can be worse, and only with a hope of better things before us we doem it enough to make a man pause before he casts his vote for the continuance in power of a party that, seeking its own ends, leaves no stone of falsehood and perfidy unturned to accomplish its purpose. Payment for slavet is one of the popular fallacies, and to any man of ordinary intelligence this is absurd. In the first place, it is impossible that such a thing could be conceded, even though the President and both houses were democratic. It requires a three fourths vote of the people to carry any such point, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that when the large majority of the people of the Southern States were non-slave holders such a question should ever be raised. It has been provided against in the Constitution, and therefore is without ground and utterly unworthy of mention. We believe there are many men who will vote without giving the matter sufficient thought, and many from mistaken notions of thing; as they really stand. Let us beseech such to think well of what they are about, for the issues of this conflict are. litterally, life and death-death to our hopes of reform and respectability if the radicals succeed, and strong hope of both, with prosperity burg from the Russian Ambassador at Conand increase in all the departments of home manufactures, which have been languishing and dving, keeping honest men from work and causing more poverty and misery to our working classes than can be estimated, in the event | Belgrade official announcement was made that

The presidential election to be held next Tuesday will be second only in importance to that of 1860. Not that its result can, under any circumstances, excite another sectional war for that is impossible. When Gen, Lee sur rendered at Appomatter, the South accepted the condition to which it had been reduced and agreed, in good faith, ever to remain a portion of the Union. Not that the issue will de cide whether we are to have good or bad gov erement, but that it will determine whether the people have become tired and disgusted with the corrupt, blighting and tyrannizing system of government now in operation, and have resolved to try the experiment of a change being assured that any change must be for the better. That the radical party as at present blighting and tyrannical, is proved not alone by 74th year of his age.

these things."

the evidence offered by the democrats, but by the censure it receives from such able and honest republicans as Prof. Sumner, Win. Cullen Bryant, Park Goodwin, ex Gov. Palmer and Mr. Julian, and by hosts of others in every Northern State; by the sudden and unaccountable accumulation of wealth by men who, when they entered office, were known to be impov-"with regret;" by making such characters as Blaine and Butler their representative men ; by the "hard times" and impoverished condition of the country, and by the use of the army in some of the Southern States to influence the election in those Statue, when, by proscriptive and statutory law, even in monarchical governments, soldiers are prohibited from approaching the polls.

That a change, if made, will be for the better is probable from the facts that the democration candidate for President has reduced the taxes in the State of which he is the Governor fifty per cent in two years; that he has exposed and broken up the corrupt canal rings of New York and spared not the members of his own party who were in those rings; and by the prominent part he tock in bringing to justice and scaring out of the country Tweed and his accomplices though a greater portion of them were democrats. The campaign on the part of the radi cals has been conducted upon the plan of personal vilification and the revival of sectiona animosities. Gov. Tilden, who is honored and respected by those who have known him all his life, though a man of wealth, is accused of swindling the government out of a few dollars by making a false return of his property. and of perjury in order to conceal the fraud the unavoidable horrors of Andersonville and Libby prisons are raked over; the evils of slav ory recalled, and nothing that can excite hos tility against the South is left undone.

Almost all by this time have determined how to vote. A few, however, are still in doubt. To these, and to those whose determination with regard to the ballot they will cast has not been made on conviction, we appeal in the name of the country's honor and happiness. and their own individual welfare, to avoid committing the great mistake of assisting in perpetuating the present ruingus condition of af fairs-for Senator Conkling says that Hayes administration would be governed by the pres ent managers of the party-when they have an opportunity, which will never be theirs again it they fail to avail themselves of it now, of restoring the country to its former prosperity, and the management of its affairs to honest men-men who believe that the country is unit-

The National Republican publishes a letter, dated vesterday, from Col. John S. Mosby, to a gentleman in Warrenton, in which Colonel Mosby makes mention of "messages of sympathy and cheer which I received from him (Tilden) during that unhappy period when I was fighting for the overthrow of the Union.' Whatever inference may be drawn from this statement of a gentleman, whose gallant services in the late war were cheered by the sympathy of many good men everywhere, we venit to be understood that he received during the | dent democrat, in the field. war any assurance of cheer or sympathy from Mr. Tilden that was not spoken or written for the public, and published in the newspapers of the North before it met the eye of Colonel Mosby. And, yet, a very different use will be made of Colonel Mosby's statement. Even before the letter was published a dispatch was sent to the Baltimore American, stating that "Col. Mosby has prepared an open letter defending himself from democratic attacks on his character, and asserting that he is as good a democrat now as he was during the war, when Tilden used to send him words of encouragement. As will be readily seen, the letter will be very damaging to Tilden if Mosby can prove his assertion that Tilden did send him words of encouragement during the war." Evidently the writer in the American understands Col. Mosty's assertion to be, that during the war, while he was a partisan leader in the service of the Confederate States, Tilden sent privately to him words of encouragement and cheer-a thing evidently very different from a bold. manly, patriotic avowal in the presence of the public, of his honest judgment concerning the constitutionality and fitness of the measures adopted by the Administration then in power. If we are mistaken, and Col. Mosby did have. during the war, private correspondence with Gov. Tilden, Col. Mosby will, we are sure, not hold back from the public more explicit information concerning the communications made him by Gov. Tilden. Il, on the other hand, he has been misunderstood we are confident that he will not wait until after the election to declare that he heard no more from Tilden than did every man in the land who read the

The cable dispatches of this morning seem to settle the question of peace or war in Europe effectually for the present. An official telegram was yesterday received at St. Petersstantinople, announcing that a two months' armistice, beginning the 1st instant, had been accepted by the Porte, and that an immediate cessation of hostilities had been ordered. At of a change. "Whose is wise let him pender both armies will remain in their present positions. The London Globe of yesterday afternoon stated that the Foreign Office had received information of the signing of the armistice. Gen. Tohernayeff, yesterday received instructions from his Government to ask of the Turkish Commander in Chief, under a fing of truce, if he had received notification of the armistice. The reigning Prince opened an extra session of the Roumanian Parliament, yesterday, with a strikingly paoific speech; they had, he said, every inducement to maintain neutrality, and he was entirely convinced that tranquility would be restored. The Duke de Cazes has made an official declaration that in the event of any Eastern complications France will maintain absolute neutrality.

Mr. John Hoffman died at his residence at "Raspberry Plains," about three miles from organized is corrupt, and that its influence is Leesburg, on Monday afternoon, in about the

We should think if anything in this world would open the eyes of the people to the real danger that is threatening the country, it would be the outrageous acts of the administration in South Carolina and Louisiana, especially in the arrest of thousands of citizens for ac other purpose than to carry these States for the radicals at the approaching election. Let erished; by such examples as Beiknap, and the | the people of the other States take warning; it acceptance of his resignation by the President is but the entering wedge-the first step that will lead to other usurpations by which the liberties of the people are to be taken away and they are to be the ruled and not the rulers. If these aggressions are permitted it will not be long before the "Great Republic" will be a by word and a reproach among the nations of the

> The Legislature of Georgia, democratic, Les approprieted by soleme resolution eight thousand dollars a year to keep up a colored university in Atlante, while not one dollar does she give to her white colleges, and has a general school system for all. In Tannessee, where every close of the war, the democrats, since gaining the Tilden broom and the motto, power, have established a school system which provides fully for the education of the colored as well as for the poor white children, and education is advancing rapidity. In Georgia the colored people appreciate the blessing conferred upon them and support those who give it. In Tennessee as yet they do not.

The nearer the approach of the election the more soared the Radicals, and so demoralized have the party become that Mr. Zuchariah Chapdler, chairman of the National Republi can Committee, has had to issue an address of encouragement, which the Baltimore Ameri can, hopes "will do a great deal towards es tablishing confidence in the republican ranks." Unfortunately Mr. Chandler's reputation is not the most exalted, even with his own party. and then his words of cheer come too late.

The Secretary of the State Democratic Committee of Georgis has telegraphed to the chair man of the National Democratic Committee that Georgia democrats endorse fully and sincarely the letter of Clovernor Tilden on the Southern claims question. The press and poli ticians of Georgia have spoken unanimously in indersement of Tilden's letter. The committee is indorsed by Senators and Congressmen of

An indignation meeting, which was very largely attended, was held in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday evening, to protest against the invasion of South Carolina by federal troops. The leading citizens of the place took ed, and who will not consider that the whole part in the meeting, at which denunciatory duty of official position is to put money in their specches were made and resolutions of protest

> Some little anxiety has been felt about the United States steamship Franklin, from Vigo, York about the 25th or 26th ult. A Washing- swiftly past, cheering and saluting the Gov. or reactionary party to give place to Mamiani, ton dispatch says that the opinion at the Navy Department is that she ought to be there at the latest by Monday next.

Gen. Maney, independent republican candidate for Governor in Tennessee, has withdrawn. This leaves Governor Porter, the democratic nominee; Dorsey Thomas, independent demoture to affirm that Col. Mosby does not intend | crat, and Esquire Yardley, colored indepen-

> From now until the sun goes down Tuesday next let every democrat and conservative in the land cease not to work for the election of Tilden and Hendricks. The salvation of the country depends upon that result. Republicanism or despotism-Choose between the two.

The contributions of the Protestant Episco pal Church in the United States to the cause of missions, during the last year, amounted to \$650,000 partly estimated.

AN OLD TIME TORTURE. - The Paris newspapers have been actively engaged in lionizing a certain Father Remy, who is said to have returned from Tibet, in which region he has made a number of conversious under certainly extraordinary circumstances. The story goes that he fell, as a missionary under the suspicion of the local authorities, and the odium theologicum reached the unpleasant climax of the luckless ecclesiastic being condemned to be ecartele. or quartered. An attempt was actually made to put the sentence into effect-la Pere Remy's legs and arms being tied to four horses, which were straightway driven in different directions. But, it is added, the devoted missionary is a very powerful man, and the steeds, with all their strength, did not succeed in tearing him

His persecutors, the story goes on to say, were so struck by his seemingly miraculous powers of endurance that they embraced the quasi-martyr, and went forthwith converted to Christianity. Of this last tale it may be said, first, that it answers the Italian condition of being ben trovato, and next, that if he be an invention, it should have been written by a medical mao, for only skilful anatomists know what a herculean task it is to tear a human body into quarters. Muscularity has nothing whatever to do with the resistance the human frame will offer to igordinate tension. It is a matter of thews and sinews-of gristle, in fact. It is very difficult to break a man's skull, unless knowingly or unknowingly, the head be hit in precisely the proper place; but it is much

more difficult to rend him asunder bodily. In the days of torque prisoners might be racked day after day and their limbs dislocated and rent time after time, but the frame of the tormented wretch still held good. As for quartering a sufferer by means of horses, there are two celebrated instances on historic record, showing how hard it is to perform the diabolical operation. Ravaillac, the assassin of Henri Quatre, was not a very powerful man. He had been so racked, thumbscrewed, booted. torn with red-hot piacers, and seethed with bailing oil and molten lead, that when he was ity, through the columns of the Gizette, would tied to the quadrupeds, he was a mere bag of protest against the railroad company requiring bones, bruises and gaping wounds. Yet this that cattle shall be shipped on the care from body resisted the sugging of the horses for one depot on the Sabbath and thereby disturbforty-five minutes. A hundred and fifty years | ing congregations of Christian people in their later, Damiens, the madman who just pricked worship. The editor of the True Index right Louis XV with a pen koile, was tortured in ly afirms that complaint should be prefered the same abominable manner as Ravillac had against the railroad company and not against

Then he was put to the horse ordeal; but ladies in the gallery, specially erected for them | confined in jail. to witness the show, cried, in their pretty argot, cess of incision in Tibet.

Democratic Demonstration in New

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 .- The united democracy

of New York ended the campaign last night

with the most imposing political demonstration of the last twenty years. The whole city was ablaze. No election district was unrepresented in the great procession, and Tammany ball was packed with the great meeting, from the platform to the sidewalk, while speaking from eight stands occupied an open-air meeting, which filled Union square and crowded Fourteenth street from avenue to avenue. The great event of the evening, however, was the procession, which had nearly 30,000 voters in line, and occupied three hours in passing a given point. The street rule which had been adopted in the competition for the three national flage kept the ranks free from boys, and the long lines of voters stretched unbroken from block to block. At 9 o'clock, when the different organizations were gathering, the streets converging on Union square were ablaze with torches, transparencies and calcium lights, with which each division was headed. Most of the organizations were in full uniform, and all were provided with torches. One essembly district turned out dollar of the school fund was stolen at the a force of three thousand men, carrying Au Italian bri have a clean sweep." gade appeared to Garibaldi shirts, and one organization marched in full continental uniform. The larger portion of the banners were devoted to 'Our Uncle Samuel," and the most frequent theme of the transparencies was the bayonet rule at the South, and the oppression of South Carolina. After a march up Fifth avenue and down Second past the Tammany and wigwarm on Fourteenth street, the command, under the grand marshal. Thomas S. Brennan, was reviewed by Governor Tilden in person in front of the Everett House, accompanied by Governor Hendricks, Lucius Robinson, Lieut, Gov. Dorsheimer and Smith Ely, jr., candidate for Mayor, who were standing on the grand stand. During the progress of the procession the glesming lights of the procession filled the squares for blocks around The closing divisions were still passing up Fith avenue for hours after the van of the process sion had saluted Covernor Tilden. The unbroken list of organization fills nearly a column and shalf, and their personnel has excited gen erel comment and universal admiration. better proof of a great majority and a crowning victory could be offered.

At 8 o'clock the procession moved from the Everett House to the stand, Gov. Tilden being escorted by seventy-four gentlemen.

Chairs were placed in front of the stand for Gov. Tilden and two friends, and they sat chatting pleasantly, while the equare was ablaze statesman, Giacomo Antonelli. He was bern and the sky filled with rockets and resounding with cheers. The procession started from Washington square at 8 o'clock, and after making a circuit by the usual route by Tammany Hall, on Fourteenth street, preceded by calcium lights, eruption of fireworks and with drums beating, debouched on Union square at 15 minutes of 10 p. m. The square then contained about 40,000 persons.

It was the most picturesque speciacle, and such as no other city in the world save New York could present. Lines of carriages, and cars with fireworks blazing, cars with calcium lights, cars with boys forging red hot irons on anvils, marshals with showy scarfs and horses draped in the national colors, and seemingly intermicable detachments with torches and red, whit, blue and brown capes and caps moved ernor, while a brass hand played in front of the and afterwards to his successor, Rossi, who was stand, and pyroteclini

admiring crowds. As viewed from beside the Governor the square was a fairy scene, surpassing immensely the grandest spectacular display ever produced on any stage. The whole square was every few moments lit up with crimson, blue or white, the appearance of trees especially under these transformations producing surprisingly beautiful effects. Several of the clubs that moved past were shabbily dressed, in marked contrast to the elegantly equipped campaign clubs; but they cheered as loudly as the others, and to all Governor Tilden courteously lifted his bat in

Amongst the notable sights was a cannon drawn by youths in red shirts and caps, the attempt on the Cardinal's life was made ship Constitution with colored lights, several large row boats, with boys pulling at oars, and

canvas houses lit up with colored lights. The enthusiasm, as organization after organisation swept past the grand stand, has not been equaled in a generation. Not the least remark. able feature of the demonstration has been its perfect order, puntuality and discipline. At this hour (midnight) the city is still a great camp, full of bands of music, at the head of or- few words: gagizations on their return. Augustus Schell precided at the meeting in Tammany Hall, and opened it by pledging the united support of the organization to the central ticket. The resolutions devote particular attention to the bayonet cratic orator in Philadelphia had stated that rule at the South and President Grant's proclemation, which they denounce as a treasonable violation of the principle of our Coverament | a lie. The charge originated with the Tilden and of free government. Alram B. Hewitt the great battle between the people and officeready to go to the judge for decision. Mr. Kelly the slightest favor or benefit of any kind from introduced ex Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin. who was followed by Sayler, of Ohio; Lucas, of West Virginia; O'Brien, of Maryland, and he has appointed to office in the South were Rogers, of Tennessee. Mr. O'Brien's speech was devoted to the Southern question, and was a conclusive refutation of the claim that the am unable to account for the ferency with South asked or wanted anything but self-government, and by denying the oft-repeated slander in regard to Southern claims. Ontside of the hall speeches were made in French, Garman, Spanish and Italian, the Spanish at a Ca ban stand brilliantly decorated.

GOV. TILDEN'S SPEECH. About midnight and after the close of the procession, Gov. Tilden spoke as follows: "I hank you in the name of the democratic party and the country for the demonstration of your loyalty. Remember you have one more thing to do-vote at the polls. It is the cause of the people you have celebrated here to night. Uphold it there you will vote for peace and reconciliation from one end of this broad land to the other. We want all classes and races under one common law. It will bring about a sound finance, and make the public credit etronger than ever before, reducing the debt, and raising our credit, because the country will save in a lower rate of interest. Frugality in administratien, with justice over the county will bring prosperity to all. I hope every one will do his duty by his country, and strive to accomplish

De The citizens of Salem, Fauquier, and vicin cattle dealers who violate the Code of Virginia, which says: "If a person on Sabbath day nearly an hour elapsed, and the body of the be found laboring or employing his apprentices miserable wretch yet held together. Then or servants, except in work of necessity or chariplunge the more fiercely; and the fine court worship of God, he shall forfeit \$2, or shall be

When this railroad was under the manage-

off for Liberia.

The departure of Bishop Gilbert Haven and the colony of negroes to Liberia took place yesterday from pier 17 East River, in presence of quite a number of people, many of whom were Methodist elergymen and personal friends of the well known Connecticut prelate. The colored emigrants were chiefly from South Caroliga, and of both sexes. They were homespun clothes and appeared a hardy, healthy set of people, ranging in color from lampblack to muliogany. They seemed to be rather glad at leaving this land of liberty and equal rights, and no doubt their minds pictured a future of glowing and personial happiness on Afric's sunny strand. Bishop Haven was in fine spirits. He spoke euthusiastically of the destiny of the colored race-of the day when, in educated numbers, they would return to their patal soil and redeem a great continent from sterility and barbarism. He dwelt foudly on the prespect he hoped to see arise of great fleets leaving the ports of America laden with intelligent and Christian negroes, carrying the torch of civilization and religion into the haunts of superstition, vice and heathenism

The Bishop was comfortably provided for it the oabin of the bark Jasper, 395 tons buiden belonging to Mesers. Yutes & Porterfield, of Wall street. There were also in the cabin Rev. J. T. Gracey, W. J. Haven, nephew of the Bishop, Rev. David A. Day and wife, of the Mublepherz Mission, M. H. Litchfield, of Philadelphia, and Thomas G. Fuller, a colored gentleman belonging to Liberia. The emi grants in the steerage were thirty in number and, as life is uncertain and nobody can tell what may happen a ship at sea, it may be as well to record their names, which were as fol-

Eli Brisbane, South Carolina, farmer: Maria Alleo, Sarah, Betsey, Maria, ir., Arabella F and Eli Brisbane, jr.; Jeannie, Abram and Mrs. Jenoie Chestout; James Wilson, Simon Martin, John and Betsy Caldweil, Della and Sarah Chestnut, Samuel Dooley, all from South Carolina; John H. Dorsey, Mrs. Maria. latherine, Francis F. and James Dent, of New Orlego-; James G. Williams, Cherles Scott, Mrs. H. K. Farron, of New York; Aibert W. Campbell and Caroline A. Campbell, of Lagos. The majority are Methodists and the rest Baptists and Episcopalians. The oldest of the number is fifty-eight years and the youngest twelve mooths, the average being about thirty years. Most of them were farmers; there was one carpenter, one laborer and one blacksmith.

tardinal Antonelli.

Cable dispatches report the probable fatai lloces in Rome of the eminent cardinal and at Sonnino, near Terracina, Italy, April 2, 1806, and is, consequently, seventy years of age. He is not as old by ten years as the l'ope. Cardipai Antonelli was educated at the great seminary of Rome. Having shown marked ability very early he was raised to the prelacy, after taking orders, and appointed by Gregory XVI. to various civil offices, attaining in 1845 the position of minister of finance. After the acession of Pius IX. he was made Cardinal, June 12, 1847,) and in 1848 prime minister. He, like the Pope, at that time seemed to favor the popular and liberal movement, and he was much in favor with the popular party. Though he continued to be the Pope's chief adviser he was compelled by the conservative Who does not remember even the sympach orders dazzled the assassinated. At the time of Rossi's assassin- attack of the Prussical for 123 days, do. ation Antonelli urged the Pope to leave Rome, and then he joined his holiness at Geata. From this place he conducted the negotiations which resulted in the return of the Pope to Rome, April, 1850, under the protection of the French army of occupation. Autonelli was theo made secretary of foreign affairs. He has steadily been the ebicf adviser of Pio None and the firm supporter of the reactionary policy of the papacy. In January, 1868, he became, at the death of Cardinal Ugolino, dean of the Order of Cardinal Deacons. He all along protested against the progress of events in Italy, and uppealed to foreign governments against Victor Emmanuel when the King entered Rome. Au

Titden's Sympathy with the Lost Cause.

1855. He is a man of eminent ability.

[From the National Republican.] The following characteristic letter from Col. John S. Moeby will be read with interest. It

shows up Mr. Tildes in his true colors in a very WARRENTON, Va., Nov. 2, 1876.

Cot. James B. O' Neat

DEAR SIR: -1 have just received your letter of the 30th ult., informing me that a Demo-Gen. Grant had appointed me to some office. I am glad that you decounsed the statement as bureau, and was pronounced by me to be false followed in a speech, in which he declared that in a letter published several weeks ago. Thuy ing deadly aim at their opposents. Two st still continue to circulate this with other lies holders was nearly completed and the case was about me. I have never received in any shape Gen. Grant's administration, sthough I was his cordial supporter. The few Confederates rider, and is fleeing in the same direction just as loyal to the Covernment during the war as Tilden was, and are much more so now. I which I have been purs ed by the Tilden organs, unless it be that they think their candidate has some claim upon the for my aupport in consideration of the messages of sympathy and cheer which I received from Lim during guns, the helmets, the rained walts, the small that unhappy period when I was fighting for from the burning houses, and from the bat that unhappy period when I was fighting for the overthrow of the Union. But for the ad | teries, are all so vivid that we sadden as w vice of such men in the North as Tilden the South never would have pluoged into a disastrous war or launched her fortunes ou--- "That perfidious bark,

Built in the ectipse and rigged with causes dark. In haste, yours truly, JNO. S. Moshy."

Senator from Georgia, in a letter to the New York Tribune, corrects the misrepresentations of a correspondent of that paper in regard to pant populars. - Wash Critic Gen. Hampton and the white people of South Carolina. He denies, as charged by this correspondent, that Gen, liampton was a "fireeater of fire eaters." On the contrary, Senator Gordon shows that he was one of the few men in South Carolina who opposed to the very last committing the destinies of his State to secession. He was notoriously an antagonist of that movement; spoke and voted in the South Carolina Senate against the ordinance of secession, and has been universally recognized since the war as one of the most moderate men in any into the store of Mr. S. Loomis, near the rail Southern State He was also the first Southern road shops, and asked Mr. Loumis where he man after the war to advocate the citizenship could find a county constable. Mr. Loome of the colored race. Mr. Gordon also asserts asked him what was the matter. The negro from personal observation that more orderly, then told him that he had been hadly heaten they lashed the horses savagely to make them ty, or shall wilfully disturb any assembly for the peaceful political meetings were never held in by a lot of nervoes for saying that he hoped any State of the Union than those being held the democrats would win the election.' He by Gen. Hampton, and contends that whatever said that he had hardly spoken the above may have been the mistakes, the follies, or even | words before the crowd of negroes rushed upon "O, les pauv' zevaux!" They pitied the ment of Edward C. Marshall, e.g., the cars the isolated crimes of a few individuals, it will him and heat him severely about the head and scourged steeds; they did not pity the man were never run on Sunday, and the operatives scatterly be denied that the people of South breast. He showed to several gentlemen in whose body was slow to disintegrate. At were allowed to rest, and, however, the custom Carolina have exhibited a spirit of most com- the store at the time, from whom we received length a humane surgeon standing by persuad- may prevail in other communities in Virginia mendable forhearance, under provocations most this statement, the wounds on his head, which ed the hangman to make deep cuts with a sharp the people have ever been taught to respect harassing, financial distresses most poignant, they said were very severe. He was directed hards at the length of the culture statement, the wounds on his head, which hards have deep cuts with a sharp the people have ever been taught to respect harassing, financial distresses most poignant, they said were very severe. He was directed hards at the length of the culture statement, the wounds on his head, which hards have a statement at the statement of the statem knife at each of the culprit's joints, and then the Sabbath. And it is to be hoped that our and political winds most intolerable, at the the Sabbath. And it is to be hoped that our and political winds most intolerable, at the where to find the proper officer, but we doubt the horrible purpose was achieved easily enough. Legislature will, by appropriate legislation, hands of a State government the worst perhaps But, surely, they should be awars of the proposed them in their rights in this matter, coss of incision in Tibet.

Legislature will, by appropriate legislature, that his ever been imposed upon any people in as he is too much afraid of revenge at the civilized or barbaric history. Mr. Gordon con- hands of his race.

cludes his letter by drawing the following contrast between Georgia and South Carolina.

'No people were ever so misunderstood

the people of these Southern States. Nothing could be more foreign to their purpose, more averse to their septiments, not more in conflict with their inverest, than the oppression of the colored rece, upon whose good behavior and labor their peace and prosperity depend. It is to them most strange that they are charged with so suicidal a policy, even if they were, as republican leaders affect to believe, lost to every impulse of humanity. It is to them most strange that the respective conditions of Georgia and South Carolina, with nothing but the par row Savannah between them, should be no via dication of the Southern people and go evi dence of the nowisdom of forcing upon States by Federal intervention rulers who have no lo cal interests outside of the offices they hold. The credit of South Caroline is ruiged, be taxes are confiscatory, her institutions of learn ing a byword and repreach, her population is never cessing broil. while the bonds of Georgia are nearly on a par with United States securi ties; her taxes scare-ly appreciable; her colored iostitutions of learning supported by State con tributions and in a most flourishing condition with absolute peace, harmony and good wi between the races reigning undisturbed through out her borders. There is not one right con ferred upon the white man by the State of Georgia which is not equally secured to the black man. The annual appropriation made t the colored college in the city of Atlanto; the 50,000 colored children in our public schools while that race pays but one fiftieth of the tex ation; the rapidly increasing property, both rea and personal, in the hands of black men; the almost partial justice show them to contest with white men before our courts, the freedom from disturbance, restraint, or intimidation at election, are facts which can be established on the testimony of fair minded black and white republicaus in this State, verified by any unpreindiced republican from the North who wil visit us, and should be potential in ellencing the partisan appeals to the North for unnecessary protection to the colored, and uncaturel as mosity to the white race.

Stree of Paris. Among the varied amusements provided to

visitors to Philadelphia during the continuaces of the International Exposition, none have a forded more real pleasure and excited more genuine admiration than the "Slege of Paris" and "Paris by Night." Cyclorames, as they are called, they differ as much from the moving panorama as does the oil painting from the common chromo or cheep lithograph. The canvases on which the beautiful city are presented are of immense size, and all the objects are painted as nearly to nature as possible The "Siege of Paris" covers a space of 360 to long and 50 feet high, and the canvas is so in geniously sketched against the interior walling a large circular building that it is almost in possible to reglize, we you stend upon a ruled mound of earth in the centre benieth an awa ing, that you are not really looking at the her zou in the distance and upon Paris and its avirons in the foreground. The fewer atmodeled from life, of full stature, and costa : ed in the actual uniforms and belonces were during the siege, and so realistic is the wo that it is difficult to tell where the of leets (minate and where the painting itself legit. excited upon our own shores in behalf of leagured Paris in 1571, which with tool tha the last 30 of which more than 200,000 canashots were fired into her very vitals. ing upon the scope, the spectator is supplied to be standing upon the heights of Chariller, one of the most dievated natural mailtions overlooking Paris, and distant from the hand of the city about six miles. The heads tritter of the Prussian army is immediately to from and the likenesses of the Corperer William se Marshal Van Mohke, with their nids, and a mirably puts rest. Our one hard, reals that the messenger tringing telings from the battle field is not alive, and the apparent ong a ness of the Generals to obtain the leads greatly to the effectiveness of the scen-The batteries, off in the distance or senguage it firing on Fort Mont V alerien and the city of Pare The Seine with its numerous hridges, the massive wells around the city, the villages of its Cloud and Lucenne, Fort D'Issy, the noble Arc de Triumphe, the Hotel des levalities the Champs Elysses, the Church of the Mad sine the Piace De La Charard, the Obel of Luscor, the Column Vendonin, the Tuitle ries, the Bastile, the Luxembourg Palier, the

Earth works and sand back are thickly obtain Sharpshooters are lying upon the ground, tal tillery wagons, drawe by six borses, seem ... have been rendered frantio and unemarageable by an explosion of gunpowder on the plant hard by, while another horse has slain he-The houses and trees in the foreground has been sadly shattered and mutilated, and the ground is covered with dabris, fallen branchewrecks of artillery wagons and caissons and dead men, while the wounded are also bein ied off by their courades. The mouraful unbulance is also used to convey the suffering to an impremptu heseral. The wirdlook, and thousands and bundreds of then ands have had presented to their vision, by this superb work of are, an elect of the horrote of war, which could never be conveyed by any other description. And as they have their evated position and descend to the first fivor of the building, the awluleess of the period more intensely produced by witness sassination of Monseigneur Durbov, the Arch The Hon. John B. Gordon, United States bishop of Paris, and several of his controles who were assassinated by the Communists under the leadership of Raval Rigards, who very soon afterwards was show by the it do

Bois de Boulogne, the Pere de La Chia

the famous cometary, and in fact all the pro-n

inent objects of the resultful city are discor-

ible, and look as it they were mites away, as

perfect is the perspective, and so carried conf-

has the painter desplayed his wenterful at

It is the stero recurs of war, however, just as

our feet, which helps to said to the

WHY MEN ARE BEATEN IN THE NORPOLE DISTRICT.-The papers are full of attacks made by colored radicals upon democratic colored men on secoupt of differences of political of inion. In Mr. Goode's district, especially, the feeling of the radicals towards colored democrats is of the mest vindictive character. We clip the following from the Norfolk Virginian of yesterday

"On last Tuesday night a colored man cam-